

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

RICHARD IDEN,

Plaintiff,

v.

DOCTOR DIKIN, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:25-cv-00126-MMD-CLB

ORDER

**I. SUMMARY**

Plaintiff Richard Iden brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress constitutional violations he alleges he suffered while incarcerated at Ely State Prison. (ECF No. 1-1.) On March 12, 2025, the Court ordered Iden to either pay the full \$405 filing fee or file an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* by May 12, 2025. (ECF No. 3.) The Court warned Iden that the action could be dismissed if he failed to timely comply. (*Id.* at 2.) That deadline expired and Iden did not pay the filing fee, apply for *in forma pauperis* status, or otherwise respond.

**II. DISCUSSION**

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. See *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the public’s

1 interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to manage its docket;  
2 (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of  
3 cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *See In re*  
4 *Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting  
5 *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

6 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation  
7 and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Iden's  
8 claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal  
9 because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing  
10 a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542  
11 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of  
12 cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

13 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can  
14 be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider  
15 dismissal. *See Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining  
16 that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order  
17 does not satisfy this factor); *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th  
18 Cir. 2002). Courts "need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally  
19 dismissing a case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives." *Henderson v.*  
20 *Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this action cannot proceed until  
21 Iden addresses the matter of the filing fee, the only alternative is to enter a second order  
22 setting another deadline. But the reality of repeating an ignored order is that it often only  
23 delays the inevitable and squanders the Court's finite resources. The circumstances here  
24 do not indicate that this case will be an exception. Setting another deadline is not a  
25 meaningful alternative given these circumstances. So the fifth factor favors dismissal.  
26 Thus, having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they  
27 weigh in favor of dismissal.  
28

It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on Richard Iden's failure to address the matter of the filing fee in compliance with this Court's March 12, 2025, order.

The Clerk of Court is further directed to enter judgment accordingly and close this case. No other documents may be filed in this now-closed case. If Richard Iden wishes to pursue his claims, he must file a complaint in a new case and either pay the filing fee or apply to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

DATED THIS 19<sup>th</sup> Day of May 2025.



MIRANDA M. DU  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE